# NATIONAL MAPPING PROGRAMS
# BACKGROUND FACT SHEETS

The following Fact Sheets provide summary information on the primary national mapping programs that are tracking, developing, and/or sharing geospatial data. This information is available to support the Regions and the RMCs as they conduct regular planning and project management activities.

In addition, this coordination supports successful relationships that are needed between the Regions/RMCs and other State and Federal personnel.

Programs identified here are not static. New data is being added to the national inventory every month. Future efforts and planned projects are constantly being updated. Therefore, it is appropriate to review national programs as well as local data sources in order to obtain the most current data available.

The programs detailed here include:

- National Digital Orthophoto Program (NDOP)
- National Elevation Dataset (NED)
- National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP)
- NRCS/USDA Geospatial Data Gateway
- US Census MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP)
- National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)

Each of the data development programs listed here focuses on the specific needs of their end users. However, they all contributed in a coordinated way to the development of the national base map.

FEMA Map Modernization serves critical roles in both the development of accurate data and the coordination of geospatial activities and progress of those activities. Understanding and participating in these programs will help achieve the goal of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), which is to build a physical, organizational, and virtual network that is designed to enable the development and sharing of this nation's digital geographic information resources.

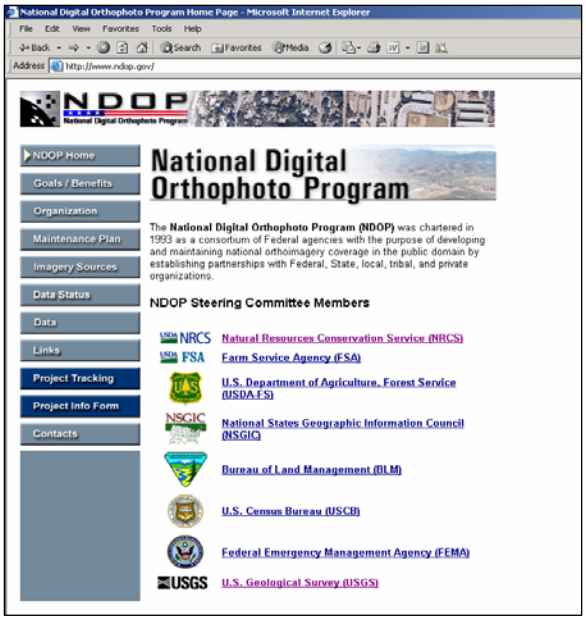
# National Digital Orthophoto Program (NDOP)

www.ndop.gov

## Program Highlights

### *Data Product*

- 1 meter resolution black and white orthophotography nationwide
- 1 foot resolution natural color orthophotography in selected urban areas




### *Advantages*

- 1 meter data is available nationally
- All these data meet FEMA accuracy specification
- Uncompressed imagery provides the maximum visual quality
- Source of orthophotos if local or state data is not available
- Urban area orthos are very recent
- Accessible through the Seamless Data Distribution System (http://seamless.usgs.gov)

### *Disadvantages*

- High resolution data in urban areas more difficult to manipulate due to file size.
- Much of the 1 meter data is several years old
- Full resolution quarter quad tiles also are difficult to manage compared to compressed mosaics of same imagery available from USDA
- Limited areas are fairly poor quality or Color-Infrared photography which is not as visually pleasing

## Program Overview

The National Digital Orthophoto Program (NDOP) was chartered in 1993 as a consortium of Federal agencies with the purpose of developing and maintaining national orthoimagery coverage in the public domain by establishing partnerships with Federal, State, local, tribal, and private organizations.

## Data Details

DOQs are black and white (B/W), natural color, or color-infrared (CIR) images with 1-meter ground resolution.

The USGS produces three types of DOQs:

1. **3.75-minute (quarter-quad) DOQs** are available in both Native and GeoTIFF formats. DOQs in native format are cast to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection and referenced to either the North American Datum (NAD) of 1927 (NAD27) or the NAD of 1983 (NAD83). DOQs in GeoTIFF format are cast to the UTM projection and referenced to NAD83. The average file size of a B/W quarter quad is 40-45 megabytes, and a color file is generally 140-150 megabytes. Quarter-quad DOQs are distributed on CD-ROM, DVD, 8-mm tape, and File Transfer Protocol (FTP) as uncompressed files. Software is available that will convert a DOQ image from Native to GeoTIFF format in either NAD27 or NAD83 (download from http://rmmcweb.cr.usgs.gov/software/).

2. **7.5-minute (full-quad) DOQs** cover an area measuring 7.5-minutes longitude by 7.5-minutes latitude. Full-quad DOQs are mostly available for Oregon, Washington, and Alaska. Limited coverage may also be available for other states.
3. **County DOQs** consist of collections of individual DOQs that have been compiled on a county-by-county basis. There is fairly good coverage for counties in Kansas, Georgia, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. Other states may also have limited counties available. The files are cast to the UTM projection and referenced to either NAD27 or NAD83. County DOQs are packaged as individual JPEG-compressed 8-bit binary files on CD-ROM.

**Data Applicability to Flood Mapping Program**

All these data meet FEMA's accuracy specifications and could be used as base maps for DFIRMs if the image quality is acceptable.

**Data Availability**

Data status can be found at the following locations:

- Status of Digital Orthophotoquad Production - First Generation Coverage
  http://www.ndop.gov/status_doq_first_gen.html
- Status of Digital Orthophotoquad Production - Second Generation Coverage
  http://www.ndop.gov/status_doq_second_gen.html
- Source Year for Available Digital Orthophotoquads (Grouped by year ranges)
  http://www.ndop.gov/status_doq_range1.html
- Source Year for Available Digital Orthophotoquads (Showing exact year)
  http://www.ndop.gov/status_doq_range2.html
- Availability of USGS Data
  http://geography.usgs.gov/www/products/status.html
- High Resolution Orthoimagery List
  http://edcw2ks51.cr.usgs.gov/website/orthoimagery/documents/listofHRO.php

**Data Ordering**

DOQs are available from EROS Data Center (http://edc.usgs.gov/products/aerial/doq.html) on DVD, CD, 8 mm tape, and via FTP (download). County DOQs are available only on CD, and typically require multiple CDs per county.

# National Elevation Dataset (NED)

http://ned.usgs.gov/

## Program Highlights

***Data Product***

- 1 arc second (30 meter) posting DEM
- 1/3 arc second (10 meter) posting DEM
- 1/9 arc second (3 meter) posting DEM

***Advantages***

- Most edge matching / seam issues from quad based DEMs have been fixed
- 1/3 arc second NED provides very close fidelity to quad contours avoids many of the problems in original 30 meter DEMs. Good enough for A zone mapping.
- 1/9 arc second data generally good enough for detailed study

***Disadvantages***

- 1 arc second NED based on many sources with variable quality. Generally not suitable for hydraulics or floodplain mapping
- 1/3 and 1/9 arc second data not available everywhere, though 1/3 arc second covers nearly half of CONUS.
- 1/3 arc second quality varies based on original quad contour interval
- Small areas of 1/3 arc second data is resampled 1 arc second data and low quality. Generally occurs at state boundary where 1 arc second state and 1/3 arc second state appear on same quad tile. Area of 1 arc second state will be resampled data.

## Program Overview

The USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED) has been developed by merging the highest-resolution, best quality elevation data available across the United States into a seamless raster format. NED has a consistent projection (Geographic), resolution (1 arc second), and elevation units (meters). The horizontal datum is NAD83, except for AK, which is NAD27. The vertical datum is NAVD88, except for AK, which is NAVD29. NED is a living dataset that is updated bimonthly to incorporate the "best available" DEM data. As more 1/3 arc second (10m) data covers the US, then this will also be a seamless dataset.

## Data Details

NED is designed to provide National elevation data in a seamless form with a consistent datum, elevation unit, and projection. Data corrections were made in the NED assembly process to minimize artifacts, perform edge matching, and fill sliver areas of missing data. NED has a resolution of one arc-second (approximately 30 meters) for the conterminous United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the island territories and a resolution of two arc-seconds for Alaska. NED data sources have a variety of elevation units, horizontal datums, and map projections. In the NED assembly process the elevation values are converted to decimal meters as a consistent unit of measure, NAD83 is consistently used as horizontal datum, and all the data are recast in a geographic projection. Older DEMs produced by methods that are now obsolete have been filtered during the NED assembly process to minimize artifacts that are commonly found in data produced by these methods. Artifact removal greatly improves the quality of the slope, shaded-relief, and synthetic drainage information that can be derived from the elevation data. NED processing also includes steps to adjust values where adjacent DEMs do not match well, and to fill sliver areas of missing data between DEMs. These processing steps ensure that NED has no void areas and artificial discontinuities have been minimized. The artifact removal filtering process does not eliminate all of the artifacts. In areas where the only available DEM is produced by older methods, then "striping" may still occur.

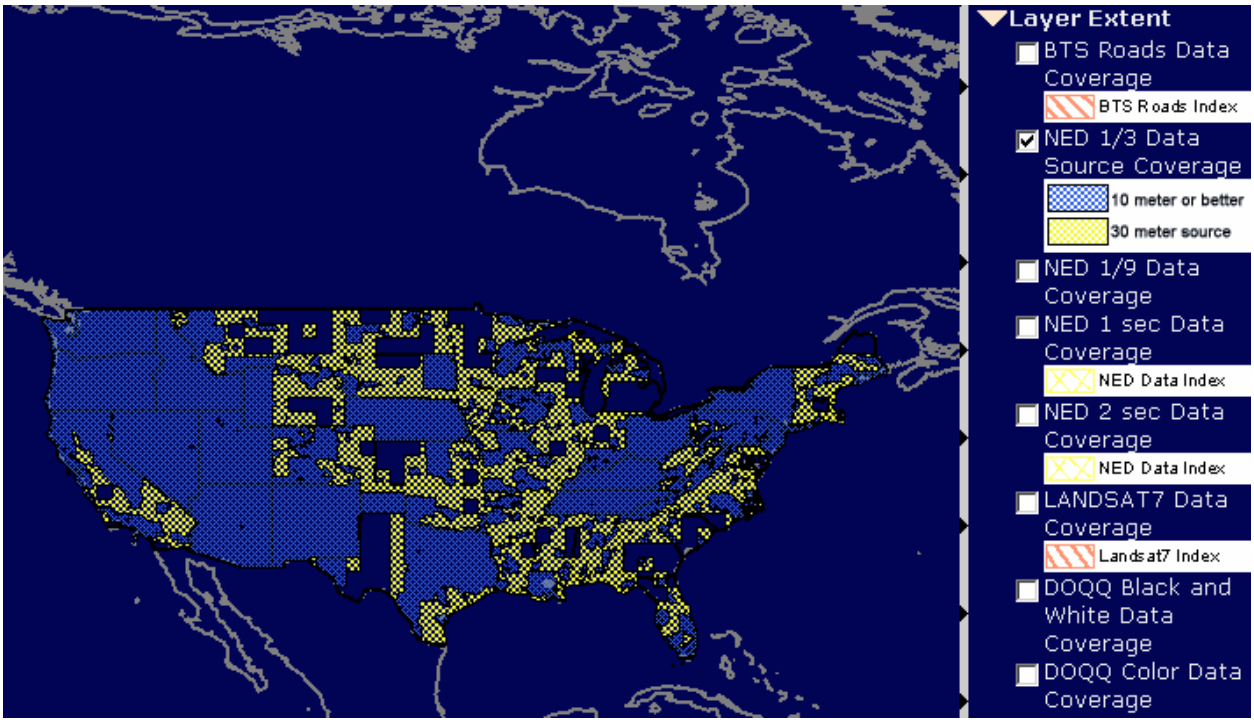
**Data Applicability to Flood Mapping Program**

- 1/3 arc second data provides very close fidelity to quad contours and is acceptable for Risk Class C (see MHIP Section 7.0 for definition of Risk Class C).
- 1/9 arc second data is generally good enough for detailed study.

**Data Availability**

The data dictionary, release notes, and update information can be found at ftp://edcftp.cr.usgs.gov/pub/data/ned/.

The following figure illustrates 1/3 arc second data coverage (check http://seamless.usgs.gov/website/seamless/viewer.php for current status):



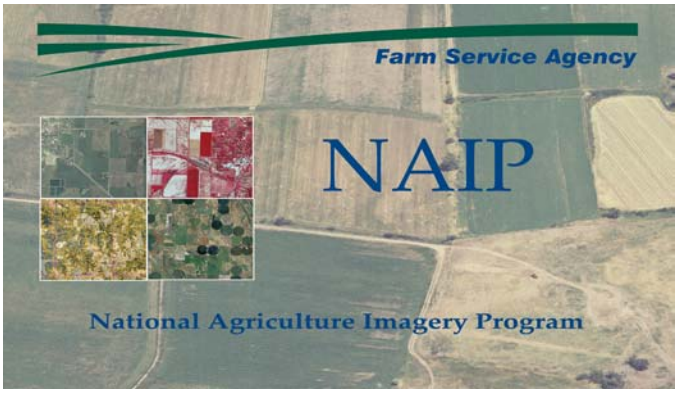

**Data Ordering**

Data is available at the SDDS. The data is publicly accessible for free download as small files or larger areas on media (CD or DVD). As areas are processed they will be made available as a seamless product on the Seamless Data Distribution System-Enhanced (SDDS-E): http://seamless.usgs.gov/.

# National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP)

www.apfo.usda.gov

## Program Highlights




***Data Product***

- County level and Quarter Quad orthophotography
- 1 meter or 2 meter available (more detail below)
- Limited areas captured using Leica ADS40 Airborne Digital Sensor

***Advantages***

- More recent than NDOP DOQs

***Disadvantages***

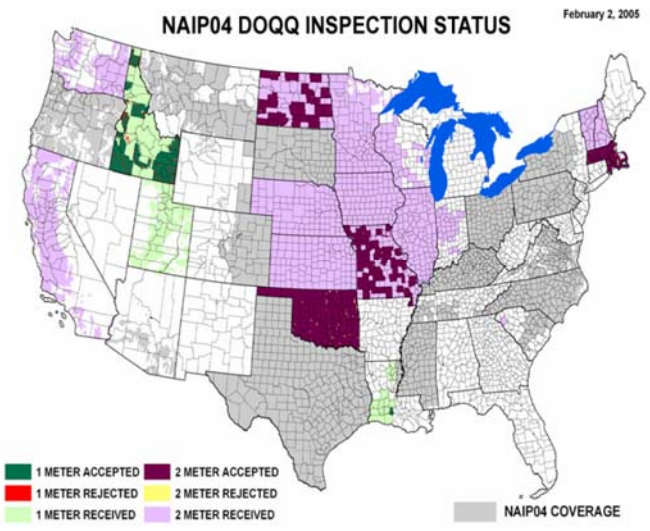
- Imagery is acquired during peak growing season; may not be suitable for areas with heavy "leaf on" conditions
- 2 meter data not acceptable for FEMA base map
- 2002-2004 County Mosaics compression degrades visual quality substantially
- Annual progress is being made, but national coverage is not available

## Program Overview

In 2002, the USDA started the NAIP to support the continued development of their own GIS program through the acquisition of digital orthophotography. This imagery, when used in conjunction with other land and customer information already available, provides the ability to effectively administer farm programs, and georeference natural disasters and animal or plant disease outbreaks to support better decision making. The program's goal is to acquire imagery annually over large parts of the contiguous 48 states, and deliver it to users within a few months time frame. In order to support agriculture analysis, imagery is captured during the peak growing seasons (June-August).

## Data Details

There are two primary data products that are developed and available through NAIP. These include the Compressed County Mosaic (CCM) and the Full Resolution Quarter Quad Tiles (QQ). They are available in 1 or 2 meter resolution, depending on the priority of the project area and availability of contributing partner funds.




Because the imagery is captured during peak growing season, this "leaf on" status is likely to obscure some ground level features, especially in heavily treed areas. This should be an issue to consider based on the geography of the region under consideration. All data comes with a full suite of FGDC compliant metadata for documentation.

*Compressed County Mosaic (CCM)*
The CCMs are developed for the convenience of full county coverage. In many contexts, it is easier to manipulate a single, full county file than multiple, smaller DOQQs. These are useful when larger geographic coverage is required. Because the files are compressed, however, there is some loss of quality of the image. The CCM format is MrSID.

*Full Resolution Quarter Quad Tiles (QQs)*
The QQ is the full resolution standard delivery product. The QQ can be a better format when smaller geographic areas are concerned as they cover an area measuring 3.75-minutes longitude by 3.75-minutes latitude, or approximately 2.5 miles on each side. The DOQQ format is GeoTIFF.

*Leica ADS40 Airborne Digital Sensor*
In some cases, vendors use the ADS40 for an entire state. This sensor automatically captures stereoscopic imagery simultaneously with the orthophoto collection. It may be possible to negotiate with the vendors to produce high quality elevation for targeted areas using these data. Because the data is already acquired, this may be a practical way to obtain small areas of quality elevation for high risk areas. Other digital cameras are beginning to offer similar elevation products, too.

**Data Applicability to Flood Mapping Program**
1 meter data is acceptable for FEMA base maps provided vegetation does not obscure roads or other important ground features. This imagery is more recent than NDOP DOQs, but 2 meter data and highly compressed county mosaics are not acceptable for FEMA base maps.

**Data Availability**
The following states have 1 meter imagery from 2004 available:

- Idaho
- Kentucky
- Louisiana (partial)
- Mississippi (partial)
- Ohio
- Pennsylvania
- South Dakota
- Texas
- Utah (partial)

The following states are planned for 1 meter imagery acquisition in 2005:

- California
- Colorado
- Maryland
- Michigan
- Montana
- North Dakota
- Oregon
- South Carolina
- Wisconsin

See http://www.apfo.usda.gov/Imagery%20Status.html for more information.

**Data Ordering**

To order NAIP imagery, visit

- http://www.apfo.usda.gov/Ordering%20Products.htm
- http://www.apfo.usda.gov/Ordering%20NAIP%20Imagery.htm.

For more information call (801) 975-3500.

# NRCS/USDA Geospatial Data Gateway

http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/GatewayHome.html

## Program Highlights

### *Data Product*

- The Geospatial Data Gateway provides One Stop Shopping for natural resources or environmental data
- Source for USDA Countywide Compressed Orthophoto Mosaics


### *Advantages*

- Data downloads are free and near-real time
- Compressed, mosaiced counties are easier to work with, color balanced, and potentially more accurate than individual quarter quad NDOP DOQs

### *Disadvantages*

- Compression of imagery may degrade visual quality
- County mosaics generally use first generation NDOP imagery so they are fairly old.
- USDA is not the authoritative source for all data on the site, so some data may be out of date (e.g., NED Data)

## Program Overview

The Geospatial Data Gateway is intended to provide a single access point for resource data. It provides a way to easily locate data that exist for selected geographic areas, find the types of data for that area, and deliver the data packaged in formats compatible with commercial and USDA Service Center application formats.

One major purpose of the Gateway is to support the development, presentation, and dissemination of information by Service Center field staff working in the field with customers away from the office. However, the public has access to the Gateway to find and retrieve resource data.


## Data Details

The data sets served by the Gateway are primarily determined by the USDA Service Center Geographic Information System (GIS) Strategy. The data themes are listed on the Gateway Data Management page (http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/data.html). This page also identifies non-geospatial data that may be available through the Gateway.

By using the FGDC metadata standards, the Geospatial Data Gateway can serve data to

Federal Clearinghouse nodes and become a node itself for those layers for which the USDA is the steward.

**Data Applicability to Flood Mapping Program**

County orthophoto mosaics can be used as FEMA base maps provided the compression does not reduce the usability of the image. These mosaics are much easier to work with, have more consistent image brightness, contrast and sometimes improved positional accuracy compared to the first generation tiled DOQs.

**Data Availability**

The Geospatial Data Gateway provides access to many different data layers, which may be updated as frequently as once per week. The most critical themes are generally available nationwide.

***Critical Themes***

- Orthoimagery
- Soils
- Common Land Unit (CLU)

**Data Ordering**

Data is available for order online at http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/NextPage.asp. Users can either download the data from the website directly, retrieve it from an FTP site, or order it on CD or DVD.

# US Census MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP)

http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/index.html

## Program Highlights

***Data Product***

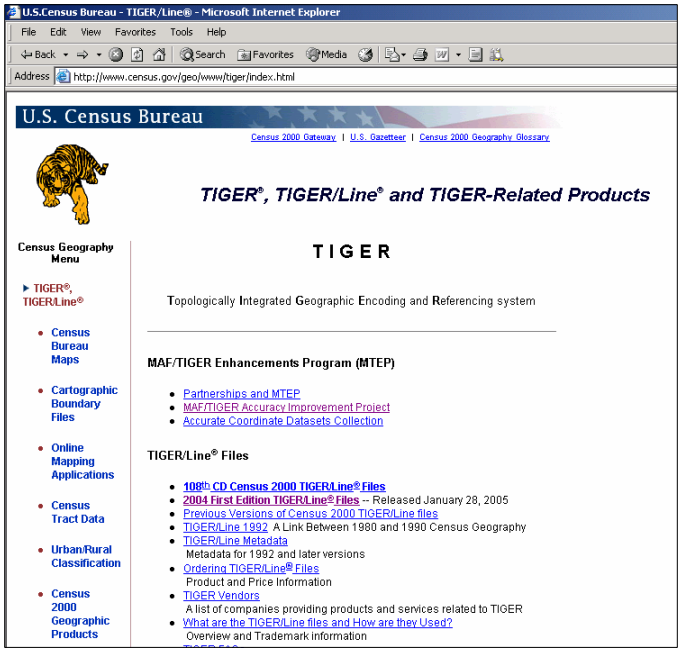
Street centerline files with road names

***Advantages***

- Realigned files accurate enough to use as FEMA base map
- Smaller, often easier to work with than orthophotos
- Vector based maps can be easier to read

***Disadvantages***

- Program extends from 2004 to 2008. Limited availability currently.
- Some communities may prefer orthophotos



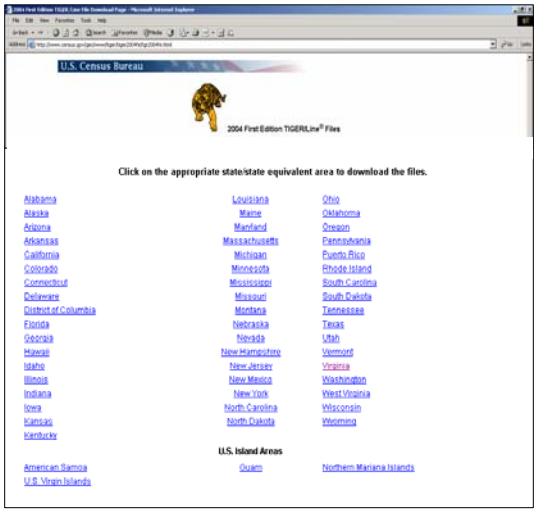

## Program Overview

The US Census Bureau is realigning the street features in a portion of the nation's counties or statistically equivalent entities each year until all counties are completed in 2008.

## Data Details and Availability

The 2004 First Edition TIGER/Line files is the first version to include a significant number of counties or statistically equivalent entities containing realigned street feature coordinates that have progressed through the MAF Accuracy Improvement Project. A listing of these counties follows this document.

With the 2004 First Edition TIGER/Line files, the U.S. Census Bureau is beginning twice a year releases of the TIGER/Line files. The 2004 First Edition TIGER/Line files are the first of two versions of the TIGER/Line files that will contain 2004 geographic boundaries.




## Data Applicability to Flood Mapping Program

Realigned files accurate enough to use as FEMA base map.

## Data Ordering

Data is available directly from the US Census website. Currently, the 2004 TIGER/Line Files are available online in ASCII format and are free to download.

In addition, you can purchase the files on CD-ROM or DVD from the Customer Services Center at (301) 763-INFO (4636).

# National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)

www.nga.mil

## Program Highlights

***Data Product***

High resolution LIDAR of select urban areas

***Advantages***

- Very high accuracy, density

***Disadvantages***

- Coverage is generally small areas in urban cores
- Some processing is required to ensure proper bare earth model for flood study

## Program Overview

NGA has a goal to collect LIDAR over major urban areas in the U.S. There is not consistent funding, so future collections are unpredictable.

## Data Details and Availability

There are limitations for the use of the data. NGA will make the data available to FEMA and FEMA contractors working on a flood study. However, the data can be used for flood studies only and not distributed to anyone else or used for other purposes.

## Data Applicability to Flood Mapping Program

These data meet FEMA's terrain mapping requirements for all risk classes.

## Data Ordering

To order data, contact Alan Lundy-Ponce at (703) 317-6520 or alan.lundy-ponce@mapmodteam.com.

## 2004 First Edition TIGER/Line(R) Files

The Census Bureau has realigned street features in the counties or statistically equivalent entities listed below as part of the MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP) using sources with a horizontal spatial accuracy of circular error 95 (CE95) at 7.6 meters or better. Information about the source and the horizontal positional accuracy of that source appears in the county-based metadata included as part of each compressed 2004 First Edition TIGER/Line file. The 2004 First Edition TIGER/Line Technical Documentation has further information on the use of Record Type M to determine the spatial accuracy for any individual line segment.

06007 Butte, CA
06073 San Diego, CA
08029 Delta, CO
11001 Washington, DC
12005 Bay, FL
12031 Duval, FL
13001 Appling, GA
13003 Atkinson, GA
13005 Bacon, GA
13011 Banks, GA
13017 Ben Hill, GA
13025 Brantley, GA
13029 Bryan, GA
13031 Bulloch, GA
13039 Camden, GA
13049 Charlton, GA
13051 Chatham, GA
13059 Clarke, GA
13065 Clinch, GA
13069 Coffee, GA
13071 Colquitt, GA
13085 Dawson, GA
13093 Dooly, GA
13103 Effingham, GA
13105 Elbert, GA
13117 Forsyth, GA
13119 Franklin, GA
13127 Glynn, GA
13133 Greene, GA
13137 Habersham, GA
13139 Hall, GA
13157 Jackson, GA
13159 Jasper, GA
13163 Jefferson, GA
13173 Lanier, GA
13179 Liberty, GA
13183 Long, GA
13187 Lumpkin, GA
13191 McIntosh, GA
13195 Madison, GA
13201 Miller, GA
13219 Oconee, GA
13221 Oglethorpe, GA
13229 Pierce, GA
13241 Rabun, GA
13253 Seminole, GA
13255 Spalding, GA
13257 Stephens, GA
13281 Towns, GA
13291 Union, GA
13297 Walton, GA
13299 Ware, GA
13301 Warren, GA
13303 Washington, GA
13307 Webster, GA
13311 White, GA
17037 DeKalb, IL
17097 Lake, IL
17175 Stark, IL
18057 Hamilton, IN
18059 Hancock, IN
18069 Huntington, IN
18097 Marion, IN
19013 Black Hawk, IA
19041 Clay, IA
19085 Harrison, IA
19113 Linn, IA
19155 Pottawattamie, IA
19181 Warren, IA
20055 Finney, KS
20091 Johnson, KS
20103 Leavenworth, KS
21005 Anderson, KY
21007 Ballard, KY
21009 Barren, KY
21011 Bath, KY
21013 Bell, KY
21017 Bourbon, KY
21021 Boyle, KY
21023 Bracken, KY
21025 Breathitt, KY
21029 Bullitt, KY
21037 Campbell, KY
21039 Carlisle, KY
21041 Carroll, KY
21051 Clay, KY
21057 Cumberland, KY
21061 Edmonson, KY
21063 Elliott, KY
21069 Fleming, KY
21073 Franklin, KY
21075 Fulton, KY
21077 Gallatin, KY
21081 Grant, KY
21083 Graves, KY
21091 Hancock, KY
21093 Hardin, KY
21099 Hart, KY
21105 Hickman, KY
21113 Jessamine, KY
21115 Johnson, KY
21117 Kenton, KY
21123 Larue, KY
21125 Laurel, KY
21135 Lewis, KY
21139 Livingston, KY
21141 Logan, KY
21143 Lyon, KY
21145 McCracken, KY
21149 McLean, KY
21151 Madison, KY
21155 Marion, KY
21157 Marshall, KY
21161 Mason, KY
21163 Meade, KY
21167 Mercer, KY
21169 Metcalfe, KY
21171 Monroe, KY
21179 Nelson, KY
21185 Oldham, KY
21187 Owen, KY
21189 Owsley, KY
21193 Perry, KY
21201 Robertson, KY
21207 Russell, KY
21209 Scott, KY
21211 Shelby, KY
21213 Simpson, KY
21215 Spencer, KY
21223 Trimble, KY
21227 Warren, KY
21229 Washington, KY
21233 Webster, KY
21235 Whitley, KY
21239 Woodford, KY
22019 Calcasieu, LA
22051 Jefferson, LA
22055 Lafayette, LA
22071 Orleans, LA
22087 St. Bernard, LA
22089 St. Charles, LA
22093 St. James, LA
22095 St. John the Baptist, LA
22109 Terrebonne, LA

24005 Baltimore, MD
24009 Calvert, MD
24011 Caroline, MD
24015 Cecil, MD
24017 Charles, MD
24019 Dorchester, MD
24027 Howard, MD
24031 Montgomery, MD
24033 Prince George's, MD
24039 Somerset, MD
24047 Worcester, MD
24510 Baltimore city, MD
26005 Allegan, MI
26011 Arenac, MI
26013 Baraga, MI
26015 Barry, MI
26017 Bay, MI
26021 Berrien, MI
26023 Branch, MI
26025 Calhoun, MI
26027 Cass, MI
26029 Charlevoix, MI
26035 Clare, MI
26045 Eaton, MI
26047 Emmet, MI
26055 Grand Traverse, MI
26057 Gratiot, MI
26059 Hillsdale, MI
26063 Huron, MI
26065 Ingham, MI
26067 Ionia, MI
26073 Isabella, MI
26075 Jackson, MI
26077 Kalamazoo, MI
26087 Lapeer, MI
26091 Lenawee, MI
26093 Livingston, MI
26099 Macomb, MI
26101 Manistee, MI
26107 Mecosta, MI
26113 Missaukee, MI
26115 Monroe, MI
26117 Montcalm, MI
26119 Montmorency, MI
26123 Newaygo, MI
26125 Oakland, MI
26129 Ogemaw, MI
26137 Otsego, MI
26139 Ottawa, MI
26141 Presque Isle, MI
26143 Roscommon, MI
26147 St. Clair, MI
26149 St. Joseph, MI
26151 Sanilac, MI
26155 Shiawassee, MI
26157 Tuscola, MI
26159 Van Buren, MI
26161 Washtenaw, MI
27031 Cook, MN
27037 Dakota, MN
27141 Sherburne, MN
28033 DeSoto, MS
28109 Pearl River, MS
29047 Clay, MO
29075 Gentry, MO
29117 Livingston, MO
29135 Moniteau, MO
29177 Ray, MO
29213 Taney, MO
29227 Worth, MO
34001 Atlantic, NJ
34005 Burlington, NJ
34015 Gloucester, NJ
34019 Hunterdon, NJ
35001 Bernalillo, NM
35011 De Baca, NM
35017 Grant, NM
35061 Valencia, NM
36047 Kings, NY
36057 Montgomery, NY
36081 Queens, NY
36093 Schenectady, NY
37005 Alleghany, NC
37009 Ashe, NC
37025 Cabarrus, NC
37037 Chatham, NC
37061 Duplin, NC
37141 Pender, NC
37151 Randolph, NC
37157 Rockingham, NC
37177 Tyrrell, NC
37183 Wake, NC
38015 Burleigh, ND
38017 Cass, ND
38019 Cavalier, ND
38027 Eddy, ND
38031 Foster, ND
38047 Logan, ND
38049 McHenry, ND
38051 McIntosh, ND
38063 Nelson, ND
38067 Pembina, ND
38069 Pierce, ND
38071 Ramsey, ND
38075 Renville, ND
38081 Sargent, ND
38083 Sheridan, ND
38095 Towner, ND
38099 Walsh, ND
39003 Allen, OH
39005 Ashland, OH
39009 Athens, OH
39011 Auglaize, OH
39023 Clark, OH
39025 Clermont, OH
39027 Clinton, OH
39031 Coshocton, OH
39033 Crawford, OH
39037 Darke, OH
39039 Defiance, OH
39041 Delaware, OH
39051 Fulton, OH
39055 Geauga, OH
39063 Hancock, OH
39069 Henry, OH
39079 Jackson, OH
39091 Logan, OH
39097 Madison, OH
39107 Mercer, OH
39109 Miami, OH
39129 Pickaway, OH
39133 Portage, OH
39135 Preble, OH
39137 Putnam, OH
39139 Richland, OH
39149 Shelby, OH
39159 Union, OH
39161 Van Wert, OH
39169 Wayne, OH
39171 Williams, OH
39175 Wyandot, OH
41007 Clatsop, OR
42001 Adams, PA
42027 Centre, PA
42029 Chester, PA
42031 Clarion, PA
42037 Columbia, PA
42057 Fulton, PA
42081 Lycoming, PA
42101 Philadelphia, PA
44001 Bristol, RI
44003 Kent, RI
44005 Newport, RI
44009 Washington, RI
45063 Lexington, SC
46003 Aurora, SD
46005 Beadle, SD
46007 Bennett, SD
46009 Bon Homme, SD
46011 Brookings, SD
46015 Brule, SD
46017 Buffalo, SD
46019 Butte, SD
46021 Campbell, SD
46023 Charles Mix, SD
46025 Clark, SD
46027 Clay, SD
46029 Codington, SD
46031 Corson, SD
46033 Custer, SD
46035 Davison, SD
46041 Dewey, SD
46043 Douglas, SD
46051 Grant, SD
46053 Gregory, SD
46055 Haakon, SD
46057 Hamlin, SD
46061 Hanson, SD
46065 Hughes, SD
46067 Hutchinson, SD
46069 Hyde, SD
46071 Jackson, SD
46073 Jerauld, SD

46075 Jones, SD
46077 Kingsbury, SD
46079 Lake, SD
46081 Lawrence, SD
46087 McCook, SD
46089 McPherson, SD
46091 Marshall, SD
46095 Mellette, SD
46097 Miner, SD
46101 Moody, SD
46107 Potter, SD
46109 Roberts, SD
46111 Sanborn, SD
46115 Spink, SD
46117 Stanley, SD
46119 Sully, SD
46123 Tripp, SD
46125 Turner, SD
46127 Union, SD
46135 Yankton, SD
46137 Ziebach, SD
48021 Bastrop, TX
48045 Briscoe, TX
48053 Burnet, TX
48055 Caldwell, TX
48069 Castro, TX
48075 Childress, TX
48085 Collin, TX
48149 Fayette, TX
48167 Galveston, TX
48183 Gregg, TX
48191 Hall, TX
48231 Hunt, TX
48257 Kaufman, TX
48265 Kerr, TX
48287 Lee, TX
48299 Llano, TX
48309 McLennan, TX
48329 Midland, TX
48339 Montgomery, TX
48349 Navarro, TX
48369 Parmer, TX
48397 Rockwall, TX
48425 Somervell, TX
48437 Swisher, TX
48441 Taylor, TX
48485 Wichita, TX
48487 Wilbarger, TX
51005 Alleghany, VA
51015 Augusta, VA
51017 Bath, VA
51051 Dickenson, VA
51057 Essex, VA
51073 Gloucester, VA
51075 Goochland, VA
51081 Greensville, VA
51091 Highland, VA
51097 King and Queen, VA
51101 King William, VA
51103 Lancaster, VA
51115 Mathews, VA
51119 Middlesex, VA
51133 Northumberland, VA
51137 Orange, VA
51145 Powhatan, VA
51159 Richmond, VA
51161 Roanoke, VA
51193 Westmoreland, VA
51510 Alexandria, VA
51570 Colonial Heights, VA
51580 Covington, VA
51600 Fairfax, VA
51660 Harrisonburg, VA
51670 Hopewell, VA
51678 Lexington, VA
51730 Petersburg, VA
51770 Roanoke, VA
51775 Salem, VA
51790 Staunton, VA
51820 Waynesboro, VA
54009 Brooke, WV
55029 Door, WI
55039 Fond du Lac, WI
55047 Green Lake, WI